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MONDAY, OCTOBER 13. 1735.

No. 91.

Saturday last arrived a Mail from Holland, with these further Minutes of the Proceedings of the Diet of Poland.

Warſaw, October 5.

ON the 28th ult. the Count Poninski, Marſhal General of the Confederacy of Cracow, open'd the ſecond Seſſion of the Diet of *Poland*, by a fine Pathetick Speech, in which he again exhorted the Deputies to proceed without more Delay, to the Election of a Marſhal or Speaker of the Diet, according to Law. He aſſured them, *That if after they had enabled themſelves, by ſuch a Choice, to give Force to their Deliberations, they ſhould think fit to make proper Propoſals to the King, touching the Departure of the Foreign Troops, his Majeſty would not only renew the neceſſary Aſſurances to them on that Article without any Scruple, but the Plenipotentiary of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, would alſo confer upon it with the Deputies that ſhould be ſent to him for that Purpoſe.* He was ſeconded by a great Number of the Deputies; but all this had no Weight with the Deputies, who oppoſed the Choice of a Marſhal the Day before. Theſe inſiſted that the Count Poninsky, who bears a Marſhal's Staff as Director of the Diet, ſhould repair before all things to the King, in order to obtain an Act of Aſſurance for the Nobility and the Equeſtrian Order, with regard to the Evacuation of the Ruſſian and Saxon Troops. In vain did ſeveral of the Deputies offer to convince them of the Irregularity of this Demand, eſpecially at a Time when the Chamber of Deputies was not yet qualified to enter upon Buſineſs: In vain was it obſerved to them, that their Diſunion was the chief Cauſe that had brought Foreign Troops into Poland, and that conſequently, there was no Method more expedient to procure their Departure, than the reſtoring of Union, and a neceſſary Attention to the Security of the King, and the Maintenance of Liberty. Every No Argument that was made uſe of, was capable of conquering their Oppoſition. The reſt of the Seſſion was ſpent in ſuch an Alteration, that there was no Poſſibility of a Reconciliation, and the oppoſing Deputies moved the Director of the Diet to adjourn it, and he accordingly adjourned it to the 30th.

The Deputies being met again that Day, he reported to them, *That the King, ſuch was his great Goodneſs, had ſent Orders to the Saxon Army which is in this Kingdom, to forbear all military Executions or Exactions of Money, and to purchaſe what they ſhall want hereafter with their own Money.* The Director or Marſhal of the Confederacy affirmed, *That theſe Orders were actually come to the Regimental Officers of the Crown-Army, and that of the Great Dutchy of Lithuania.* The Deputies ſeem'd to be very well ſatisfied with this Declaration, and earneſtly inſiſted that the like Orders ſhould be ſent to the Ruſſian Army. The Czarina's Miniſter the Baron de Keyſerling, who was repair'd to the Diet, declared, *That he could do nothing in that reſpect, till he knew the Intentions of his Court, and that he would diſpatch a Courier thither for that Purpoſe.* And till the Return thereof, he promiſed that all Exactions ſhould be ſuſpended. Then the Director invited them again to proceed to the Election of a Marſhal. The Majority of the Aſſembly was for it, but the Deputies of Cujavia, Liwa, and Nur, oppoſed it. Thoſe of Dobrezyn join'd them at firſt, but were ſoon brought off by the Repreſentations of the others. This Diverſity of Opinions gave occaſion to very ſharp Contradictions, which it was impoſſible to reconcile, and therefore the Marſhal adjourned the Seſſion to the next Day.

On the firſt Inſtant, when the Deputies were met again in their Chamber, M. Poninsky made an excellent Speech, tending to perſuade the Opponents to Union and an Obſervation of the Laws, particularly thoſe of the Diet. He commended the Zeal which the Generality of them had manifeſted to bring the Diet to a happy Beginning, and ſhew'd his Concern that the other Deputies would not contribute to the ſame View. He aſſured them, that their Compliance with the Law of the Diet, was the only Method to diſpoſe the King to a Compliance with their Demand of him, touching the Departure of the Foreign Troops. M. Poninsky, in order to ſet an Example to the Deputies to proceed to the Choice of a Marſhal, gave his Vote firſt for one, on the Part of the Palatinate of Cracow, or as ſome ſay, apply'd to the Palatine of Cracow, for his Vote. Be it as it will, the Deputies of Cujavia, Liwa, and Nur, diſcovered as great an Oppoſition to it as they had ſhewn in the Seſſion of the 30th, which renewed the former Debates between the Deputies. One of the Opponents cry'd out, *Is it poſſible to obſerve Laws, or to make Laws, when we are encompaſſed with Legions?* M. Poninsky acquainted that Deputy, *That the King was attended with no greater a Number of Troops than what was granted and fix'd by the Conſtitution of* 1717; *and that as to the Ruſſians, there were no more here than what was neceſſary for the Guard and Security of the Miniſters of the Czarina.* Then M. Poninsky, to inſpire the Aſſembly with favourable Diſpoſitions, cauſed the Order to be read, which the Duke of Saxe-Weiſſenfeldt, as Velt-Marſhal General of the Saxon Troops, diſpatch'd to the Saxon Generals, whereby they are enjoin'd, according to the Supreme Will of the King, to ceaſe all manner of Exactions, and to take care that the Soldiers pay ready Money for the Proviſions neceſſary for their Subſiſtance. Moſt of the Deputies expreſſed a Satisfaction with this Order; but ſome pretending they had received poſitive Advices that the military Executions were nevertheleſs continued, they could by no means agree about this Article. Then they trump'd up the Demand of the Caſtellan of Czersk, that the Poſt of Chief Colonel of the Crown Army might be reſtored to him, which he held when he was of the contrary Party, and which notwithſtanding his Submiſſion to King Auguſtus, was given to M. Rzewusky, Gentleman Sewer to the Crown: But anſwer was made, that this was not a Time for treating of private Affairs of that Nature. Then M. Poninsky demanded to know, whether they were ſeriouſly diſpoſed to proceed to the Election of a Marſhal, or not. The Opponents ſtill inflexible, anſwer'd, That they were reſolved not to proceed to ſuch Election, till their Demands were ſatisfied. But the Director gave them to underſtand, that it was not in the King's Power to grant them the Aſſurances or the Diploma, which they demanded for the Departure of the Foreign Troops, till they had choſe a Marſhal, and he mentioned the Proceedings of the Diet in 1717, as an Inſtance of the Reaſonableneſs of obſerving the ſame Conduct now. Theſe Repreſentations were back'd by a great Number of the Deputies; but they were not capable of making any Impreſſion upon the Opponents; ſo that the Director perceiving ſo ſtaunch an Oppoſition, adjourn'd the Seſſion to the 3d Day of this Month.

M. Poninsky opened the Seſſion on the 3d, with a freſh Exhortation to all and ſingular of the Deputies, to have the true Intereſt of their Country at Heart, by conforming at laſt to the Laws in the Election of a Marſhal. But the Opponents ſtill perſiſted in their Demand, that firſt and foremoſt, an Act ſhould be delivered to them for the Evacuation of the foreign Troops, which occaſioned ſo many freſh Debates, without coming to any Reſolution, that the Director was obliged to adjourn the Seſſion to next Day.

Yeſterday, at the Opening of the Seſſion, M. Poninsky repeated his former Arguments, to engage the Deputies to unite; but the Opponents renewed their old Objections. Some of the Deputies indeed, who were not ſo ſtiff as the others, demanded a Sight of the abovementioned Order ſent by the Duke of Saxe-Weiſſenfeldt, to the Saxon Generals, for the Conduct of the Troops under their Command. M. Poninsky, who had Copies of it ready, delivered them to the Deputies of the ſeveral Diſtricts where thoſe Generals were quartered. From hence theſe Deputies took Occaſion to expatiate upon the Goodneſs of their gracious Sovereign, *in that his Majeſty, amidſt his Triumphs, was deſirous of Peace, and ſhewed ſuch a Diſpoſition and Inclination to hear the Vows and Prayers of his Subjects.* Some of the Deputies inſiſting, that Copies of the ſaid Order might likewiſe be ſent to the Ruſſian Generals, M. Poninsky engaged to procure them accordingly for the Deputies, only he deſired they would immediately proceed to the Choice of a Marſhal; but the Clamour againſt it being renewed with even more Warmth than at any Time before, he adjourned the Seſſion to this Day.

Mean time King Auguſtus and his Miniſters ſpare no Pains to forward the Election of a Marſhal, to the End that the Chamber of Deputies may join with the Senate, and that the Diet may enter upon Buſineſs. The King and Queen are come hither to lodge in the Caſtle: The Prince of Heſſe-Hombourg, and Major-General de Biſmarck, are come hither, expecting Orders from the Court of Ruſſia with Regard to the Departure of their Troops, Several Companies in Arms, who are of the contrary Party, make Incurſions into this Palatinate, and often come in the Night-time even to the Suburbs of this City, to commit Diſorders; but ſome Companies of Saxon Dragoons are detached to ſuppreſs them.

Petersburg, Sept. 30. The Lieutenant-General de Schwerin, who commands in the Ukranian till another General be appointed in the Room of the deceaſed General Wiesbach, has ſent Advice to Court by an Expreſs, that the Crim Tartars, who are aſſembled to the Number of 40,000 on the Frontiers, had no Deſign of making any Incurſion into that Country, as was reported; but that they ſeem reſolved to penetrate into Georgia. Upon this the Court has ſent Orders to the Governors of Caſſan, Aſtracan, and Derbent, to detach ſome Troops towards that Country immediately, with a Train of Artillery, not only to oppoſe the Deſigns of thoſe Infidels, but alſo to act againſt them offenſively.

Vienna, Octob. 7. The Tax lately laid upon Families here of the better Sort, has all the Succeſs that can be deſired. Above 600,000 Florins have been already brought into the Bank from it, and more or leſs ſtill comes in every Day. The Emperor has ordered the Magiſtrates of this City to take 500 Tons of Meal out of the Magazines here, in order to be ſent to Tyrol. The Prince of Saxe-Hildburghauſen has received his final Orders to repair to Croatia, and to ſend away the Troops aſſembled there towards Italy.

Koningsberg, Octob. 7. The Prince Royal of Pruſſia being met by our Students in Cavalcade, arrived here this Day, where he propoſes to ſpend a Fortnight, and ſeveral of the Poliſh Noblemen here in the Intereſt of King Staniſlaus, are preparing grand Entertainments for him; but 'tis queſtioned whether he will go to any of them, his Royal Highneſs having reſolved, as 'tis ſaid, to dine no-where but in the Royal Palace where he lodges, nor with any Company but ſuch as he invites to his own Table.

Bruſſels, Octob. 13. Monday laſt the Jubilee ordered by the Pope, to implore from the Almighty a Reſtoration of Peace between the Chriſtian Powers, was open'd here with great Solemnity.

Triers, Octob. 10. The Army of the Count de Belleiſle, who arrived, two Days ago, a League below this Town, conſiſts of above 40,000 Men, and is encamp'd along the Moſelle, from the Rover to the Sweig. 'Tis believed he will ſhortly paſs the River, and poſt himſelf upon the Hills on the other Side, where a Camp is actually marked out, that he may be enabled to take a better Obſervation of the Motion of the Imperialiſts, in caſe they perſiſt in their Deſign to advance towards this City.

Wolfembuttle, Octob. 11. Two Days ago the Dutcheſs Regent of Brunſwick-Luxemburg-Wolfembuttle, was happily brought to Bed of a Prince, upon which the Cannon was diſcharged; and a Colonel was diſpatched to Berlin, and another to Vienna, with the agreeable News.

Berlin, Octob. 11. Colonel Sommerlat arrived Yeſterday from Wolfembuttle at Weſterhauſen, with the good News, that the King's Daughter, the Dutcheſs of Brunſwick-Wolfembuttle, was brought to Bed of a Prince the Day before; whereupon his Majeſty, who enjoys a good State of Health at preſent, immediately gave Orders for a general Salvo of 20 Pieces of Cannon, which he had ſent for to Weſterhauſen; from whence we are aſſured he will ſet out To-morrow for Potſdam, in order to repair from thence to Wolfembuttle, to be Surety at the Baptiſm of the ſaid Prince. The Prince of Anhalt-Deſſau arrived Yeſterday at Halle, from the Army on the Rhine, and the Pruſſian Troops that ſerved in it, to the Number of 10,000 Men, have Orders to ſet out from thence on the 15th, and to take Winter-Quarters in the Dutchy of Magdeburg and Halberſtadt.

From the Upper Rhine, Octob. 12. On the 9th the Duke of Wirtemberg marching with ſome Troops towards

wards Leutzen, diſlodged the Enemy from a ſmall Iſland which they poſſeſſed upon the Rhine, between that Place and Spiers, and then ordered a Battery to be erected there of ſome Cannon, which play'd upon two Magazines of Hay and Straw there belonging to the French, with ſuch Succeſs, that they were quickly conſumed to Aſhes; after which the Duke returned to Bruchſal.

Frankfort, Octob. 13. On the 10th the Marſhal de Coigny went to Manheim, to wait on the Elector Palatine, who detained him at Dinner; and Yeſterday at Break of Day he cauſed his Army to decamp from Oggleſheim, to move nearer to Spiers and the Lines of Spierbach; and about Noon he was followed by the Gariſon of Worms. One of the Count de Belleiſle's Adjutants writes from Triers, *That they are quite ready for Action; and that the General's Scheme is, either to die in the Field there, or, by his Bravery, to deſerve the Staff of a Marſhal of France.* That General has ſent a Reinforcement of Troops and Artillery into Traerbach, which is the firſt Poſt in the Imperialiſts Way. The French Partizans Pauli and Galhau are brought Priſoners to the Fortreſs of Rhinfels.

Coblentz, Octob. 13. Count Seckendorf, after having halted a few Days between Simmeren and Caſtellaun, ſet out on the 9th for the Moſelle; and juſt now we hear, that he is arrived with his Army in two Colums, at Berncaſtel and Hireſeldt. 'Tis confirmed that on the 7th there happened a very ſmart Action near Simmeren, between a Detachment of French Troops, and another of Imperialiſts, of 4 or 500 Men each, in which the Imperialiſts put their Enemy to Flight, after having killed ſeveral, and taken about 200 Priſoners, who were conducted to Rhinfels.

Copenhagen, October 8. On the 4th, a very great Fire happened at Roſchild, once a conſiderable Town a few Leagues from this City. It broke out about 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon in the back Part of a Houſe, at a Time when a violent Wind blowing from the N. W. carried the Sparks to the fore Part of it, ſo that the whole Houſe was quickly in Flames, which ſpread to the Right and Left, and to the oppoſite Side of the Street, with ſuch Fury, that in leſs than an Hour's Time all that Quarter was on Fire, which alſo caught hold of ſome Houſes in the great Market, and in 3 Hours burnt down 95 Houſes, beſides a great many Barns, Stables and other Out-houſes, to the inexpreſſible Loſs of the Inhabitants, who were not able to ſave a Twentieth Part of their Moveables and Effects; and ſeveral Perſons who by Age or Sickneſs could not ſhift for themſelves, have periſhed in the Ruins. All the Pains were taken that could be to ſtop the Progreſs of the Flames, and by the utmoſt Care the Royal Palace, the Cathedral, and all the other Publick Structures rebuilt, ſince the laſt Fire, are ſaved. His Daniſh Majeſty, out of a Compaſſion natural to the Love he bears to his Subjects, has ſent a Sum of Money to be diſtributed among the poor Sufferers, beſides ſeveral Waggon Loads of Rye, Barley and other Proviſions.

'This Town, which ſtands in the Iſle of Zeeland,
'and is the Burial Place of the Royal Family of Den-
'mark, is noted for a Treaty concluded there in 1658
'between the two Northern Crowns; and had an old
'Cathedral remarkable for a fair Marble Pillar in it,
'erected by Queen Margaret to hang the Whetſtone
'upon, which Albert King of Sweden ſent her to
'ſharpen her Needles; in Deriſion of her Sex: A Jeſt,
'which coſt him very dear; for ſhe ſo reſented it, that
'having taken him in a pitch'd Battle to which he
'challeng'd her, ſhe detain'd him Priſoner 7 Years,
'and oblig'd him to renounce his Right to the Crown
'of Sweden, for the Sake of his Liberty.

LONDON.

Her Majeſty has been pleaſed to direct Letters Patents to paſs the Great Seal, containg a Preſentation of Dr. William Day, one of the King's Chaplains in Ordinary, to the Rectory of Gedney in the County and Dioceſe of Lincoln, void by the Reſignation of Henry Bland the laſt Incumbent. Alſo

A Preſentation of Napthali Huſſy, Clerk, to the Rectory of Curry Mallet in the County of Somerſet and Dioceſe of Bath and Wells, void by the Death of Charles Gratwick, the laſt Incumbent.

Laſt Saturday being the Anniverſary of their Majeſties Coronation, there was a ſplendid Appearance of the Nobility, Foreign Miniſters, &c. at Kenſington, to pay their Compliments to her Majeſty; at Noon the Guns were fired in the Park and at the Tower, and the Evening concluded with Bonfires, and other Demonſtrations of Joy throughout the City and Suburbs.

The ſame Day his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, gave a Grand Entertainment to ſeveral of the Nobility at his Houſe in Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

As did alſo the Right Honourable Sir Robert Walpole at his Houſe at Chelſea.

The Right Hon. the Counteſs Dowager of Bradford is dangerouſly ill at her Seat in Northamptonſhire.

Laſt Saturday Part of the Baggage belonging to the Ambaſſador from the Dey of Tunis, with ſome of his Domeſticks, were ſent on board a Ship at Blackwall, and this Day or To-morrow his Excellency will ſet out for Portſmouth, in order to embark for Gibraltar.

Laſt Night the Corpſe of Gilbert Dawſon, Eſq; was carried in great funeral Pomp, from his Houſe in Featherſtone-buildings, and was interred in St. Andrew's Church, Holbourn.

The Boom of Captain Moore's Ship, formerly mentioned to have been loſt, together with himſelf and all his Mariners, in returning from Dover to Diepe, was lately taken up by ſome Fiſhermen of the laſt Place; ſo that 'tis believed the Veſſel foundered at Sea in the late Storm.

Laſt Saturday the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor held the firſt General Seal before Michaelmas Term.

Laſt Night the Prince of Modena was expected to arrive at Harwich, and this Day his Highneſs is expected in Town, ſeveral Perſons of Diſtinction being ſet out to meet him.

Yeſterday the Counteſs of Oxford, Mother to the preſent Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, lay dangerouſly ill at her Houſe in Duke-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

BANKRUPTS.

Read Hodſhon, late of Witton in the Wear in the County of Durham, Merchant and Malſter.

John Wells of Iſlington, Brick-maker.

Saturday Bank Stock was 142 1-half, for the Opening. India 152. South Sea 84. Old Annuity 108 1-half, for the Opening. New ditto 107 1-4th to 3-8ths. Three per Cent. 94 3-4ths to 95. Emperor's Loan 102. Royal-Aſſurance 98 1-4th to 1-half. London-Aſſurance 12 5-8ths to 3-4ths for the Opening. York Buildings 2. African 15 1 half. India Bonds 5 l. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 21. 17s. to 18 s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 31. 7s. to 8s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 31. 17s. 6d. to 41. Prem. Salt Tallies 3 l. 10 s. Prem. Engliſh Copper 21. 2s. Welſh ditto, Books ſhut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 5s. per Cent. Diſcount. Million Bank 108 1-half for the Opening.

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Motto to LAYER's Scheme.

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This Maſterpiece of religious Policy was publiſhed, many Years ſince, in Latin, French, and Dutch: Mr. John Schipper, a Bookſeller at Amſterdam, bought one of them at Antwerp, among other Books, and afterwards reprinted it. The Jeſuits, being informed that he had purchaſed this Book, demanded it back from him; but he had then ſent it to Holland. One of the Society, who lived at Amſterdam, hearing it ſaid, ſome time after, to a Catholick Bookſeller, by Name Van Eyke, that Schipper was printing a Book which concerned the Jeſuits, replied, that if it was only *The Rules of the Society*, he ſhould not be under any Concern; but deſired he would inform himſelf what it was. Being told by the Bookſeller, that it was *The Secret Inſtructions of the Society*, the good Father, ſhrugging up his Shoulders, and knitting his Brow, ſaid, that it ſaw no other Remedy but denying that this Piece came from the Society. The Reverend Fathers howe ver thought it more adviſeable to purchaſe the whole Edition, which they ſoon after did, ſome few Copies excepted; from one of theſe it was afterwards reprinted, with this Account prefixed; which is there ſaid to be taken from two Roman Catholicks, Men of Credit.

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